

The Sun

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The Testimony of the Man Power Bill.

The agreement of the Senate and the House on the man power bill in the form advocated by the military authorities gives testimony not only to the non-partisan and non-political temper of Congress, but also to the unflinching determination, after practically seventeen months of war, of the American people to make good the promise recorded in their behalf by their Representatives and Senators in April, 1917, when the President was "authorized and directed to employ the entire military and naval forces of the United States and the resources of this Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government," and this was supplemented by the words "to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

The selective draft of 1917 was a step, a long step, toward the orderly performance of our duty in the emergency. The measure which will go into effect now practically extends the provisions of that act to every man fit for duty in the armed forces of the Government or in the industries that are necessary to support them.

Against this bill the same influences which opposed the enactment of the original selective service measure operated. The principal result of their activities this year has been to reveal their poverty of support. Their appeal has been answered only with repetitions and retractions of the American purpose and the American will to beat German militarism to the earth, and release the world from the menace that has oppressed it.

The Man and the Hour Are There.

When Representative ROSENBERG of Illinois suggested that the Hon. J. H. Ham Lewis's trip to Europe was by way of "capitalizing" his candidacy for the United States Senate, we submit that the inference was rather far fetched. The Hon. J. H. Ham Lewis needs no capitalization. He is an aureate mint in himself. Besides, his Senatorial candidacy was capitalized, heavily capitalized, when it received the official stamp of approval from High Quarters in an emphatic adjourned political endorsement.

We cannot accept Mr. ROSENBERG's theory of the Administration's intent in sending JIM HAM abroad, "whiskers, spats, rainbow waistcoat and all," as the Illinois Congressman described the most beautiful being in the legislative department of the Government. Something other than adjourned political "capitalization" was back of that remarkable action. It may have been merely to cheer the war worn peoples over there with a glimpse of a thing of beauty; it may have been to blind and bewilder the enemy; it may have been to give Marshal Foch the advantage of those rich stores of military sagacity which JIM HAM accumulated in the dashing uniform of the Washington State militia; it may have been to inject a little meriment into the lives of the Allied commanders.

It may have been almost anything, and far be it from us to venture any indiscreet probings of a matter so momentous. Yet it can hardly be improper to suggest that the presence of JIM HAM right on the ground at the moment of Mr. PAIN'S resignation of the Ambassadorship to Great Britain is singularly timely. Of JIM HAM's profound understanding of the duties and responsibilities of diplomacy we have incontestable evidence of record. His letter to PUGLES—was it not PUGLES?—of Berlin is alone sufficient. That memorable document, setting forth the opportunities offered by the diplomatic ser-

vice for travel and social experience under cover of an official introduction, will ever be authority for aspirants for diplomatic appointments.

Of course we have no specific information even hinting that the President contemplates to make JIM HAM Ambassador to Great Britain, and equally of course it is notorious that to direct public attention to JIM HAM in this way, or in any other way, is to encroach harshly upon his delicately retiring temperament. Not that JIM HAM is unconscious of his own remarkable merits. On the contrary, he is keenly conscious of them. They could not escape his piercing alertness of vision. But his besetting weakness has ever been, and still is, a shrinking modesty very detrimental to his advancement.

So the President need have no hesitation in making the appointment on the score of JIM HAM's possible unwillingness to serve. We fully commit ourselves to the prediction that if the Ambassadorship to Great Britain is offered to JIM HAM he will accept it.

More Pay for First Grade Patrolmen and Firemen.

The action of the Board of Estimate in deciding to raise the pay of the first grade patrolmen and firemen at once is commendable. These men, who have been receiving only \$1,500 a year, are the most valuable members of their respective departments. Besides that, they are mostly married men, some with families of size. The raise of \$150 a year is not a great deal—only \$12.50 a month, but it will alleviate to some extent the pinch of the cost of living.

The \$1,500 a year that these city employees have been getting buys no more now than \$900 did five years ago. In food alone prices have risen 68 per cent. since July, 1913. A dollar buys now what 50 cents bought before the war started. And of course the increase in living cost is not confined to food by any means. Rents have advanced 15 per cent. or more. The total cost for food, housing, clothing and other necessities has been increased, according to the Government's figures, by one-half. The salary of a man who got \$1,500 in 1913 would have to be increased to about \$2,100 if he were to live as well and save as much as his custom in the days of peace.

To wait until the new budget is made up before advancing the patrolmen and firemen's pay would be to add just so much more to their burden, and THE SUN, which called the city's attention to the distress of the underpaid men, is glad to see that the Board of Estimate intends to apply some measure of necessary relief, beginning on September 1.

Careful economies in the budget should enable the city government to make up from other sources the money that is added to the salaries of worthy employees. The city will have its reward in the continued service of the men, many of whom were being compelled by necessity to look elsewhere for a living wage.

Germany Wants Back Her Colonies.

The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. WILHELM SOLF, declares that "a lively consciousness now extends far into the workers' circles" that the retention of German colonies is a vital question for the honor of Germany as a great Power. In his statement of Germany's position on the return of her colonies Dr. SOLF differs from preceding spokesmen on the subject in giving no indication that Germany is holding Belgium or other of her conquests as pawns, and in basing his plea upon the grounds of Germany's moral conquests in her dependencies. His suggestion is that a compromise be effected on the colonial question by which possession shall correspond to the economic strength of the nations concerned.

Germany before the war had four colonies in Africa, one in Asia and nine islands or groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Their estimated area was 1,027,820 square miles. The last of these colonies was lost several months ago when General SMUTS with his South Africans and Belgians, French and Portuguese colonial troops drove the Germans from German East Africa and forced their surrender in the swamp lands of the Lake Nyassa region.

More than a year previously to this conquest General BOTHA had occupied German Southwest Africa, and French and British troops Togo and Kamerun. Early in the war Japan had captured Kiao-chow, China, the Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone Islands in the Pacific; Australia had taken German New Guinea and adjacent islands, and New Zealand the Samoan group.

Dr. SOLF speaks of the benefits accruing to the native population under the German rule and "the decimation of the colored population of the various African colonies by the Entente's action." Germany's colonial policy differed from that of any other civilized nation. She did not attempt to form homes for German settlers; she sent retired Prussian soldiers to German Southwest Africa whose principal duty was to form defenses against British South Africa; in East Africa she granted the lands to Berlin stock companies which would furnish tropical products to German manufacturers. She pursued similar policies in her Pacific possessions, and in all of her dependencies she forced native labor for stated periods of the year to do the work.

The German treatment of the black people of Africa has been frequently referred to as "the darkest chapter in Colonial Africa." As the result of the German punitive expedition in Central Africa it is reported

that of the Herero nation, estimated at 100,000 before the war, only 11,000 survived. "Of the rest some fled to British territory, but the greater part had succumbed in the war or had perished in the Kalahari desert." In discussing the conquest of East Africa in the Reichstag Dr. DANNHAUSEN declared that the German campaign had cost, apart from disease and military engagements, the death of 75,000 natives from starvation. The German method of spreading the blessings of Kultur is best set forth by the Kaiser in his address to his expeditionary force to China: "Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German as a slave." The terror of the natives for German methods is so intense that not a captured colony desires the restoration of the German rule.

But apart from this is the fact that not a nation wants a German colony for a neighbor. China entered the war that she might be spared from the return of the overbearing German. Japan objects to the hold of Germany upon islands near her shores. The Union of South Africa demands as a reward for the assistance which it has rendered the civilized cause that Africa from the Cape to the Mediterranean shall be freed from German domination. The basis of the appeal of Australia and New Zealand for a Monroe Doctrine in the East is the peril to their nationalities from German outposts of imperialism in the Pacific. The voice of these people, who know what the German colonial policy really is, who know Prussian arrogance and greed for territory, must be heard at the final settlement. And there can be no question as to what that voice will say.

Dr. SOLF says "Germany will not misuse her power in the East." The world knows the value of a German promise. It has had too many experiences with treaties and international agreements torn up as "scraps of paper" to accept on Germany's word and assurance the compromise settlement which Dr. SOLF so willingly offers.

Could Germany Revolt?

Periodically there come from overseas stories prophesying a revolution in Germany, which, somehow, never comes to pass. Sometimes these turn out to have been based on exaggerated reports of local labor disturbances which required more than the local police force to quell; sometimes they are part of Teutonic peace propaganda.

There is at least something tolerably tangible in the latest report of this kind. General LUDENDORFF, having heard that a soldier of the Rhine had boasted that his comrades going home on leave were preparing for "a revolution which is to break out after the war" by stealing pistols and hand grenades, commands all his superior officers to be on the lookout for such attempts. He also orders them if they "hear such objectionable talk or hear of it through others" to deal with it "at once and without hesitation."

Manifestly no revolution is going to have a chance to be born if General LUDENDORFF is in attendance. Then there is the newly formed "Imperial League for Combating Social Democracy," whose members are junkers and rich owners of factories. This organization, looking into the future, discerns serious trouble over labor conditions, the dissolution of the Reichstag and the collapse of the middle classes, possibly in the manner in which the Bolshevik brought about the collapse of the bourgeoisie in Russia. However, the Imperial League is not wholly discouraged. It feels sure it can handle the malcontents if only there is complete cohesion in "the defensive war against Social Democratic aggression," and a proper fund to pay the expenses.

Is there material in Germany for a revolution? It may be true that the military class and the land owners are uneasy as they look eastward. But then Germany is not Russia. The Hun is disciplined and cultured. For more than a generation schools, universities, churches, controlled by the junkers and the military class as to policies and practices, have told him just what to think and just what to avoid. "Verboten" has been a sacred word which he has obeyed. He has believed implicitly that the State was everything and that he was merely its humble vassal.

Into the orderly consciousness of the German mind many disturbing facts may have crept lately, but it takes a long, a very long, time for an idea to displace the habits of a lifetime, and with many Germans it is obviously impossible that reason should supplant blind obedience. Perhaps the financial and industrial collapse which must follow military defeat may bring about important political and social changes. It is to be hoped for, as only changes of that nature would make it possible to live comfortably in the same world with the German. Even so, it is a trifle hard to believe that these changes would come by revolution.

If there really is any prospect of a revolution the civilized world will be in duty bound to pray for its success. Meantime it is wiser to trust in the strategy of Foch and the might of our troops on the western front than in any regeneration of Germany from inside.

The German machine is in reverse, and the steering gear is broken.

Mr. HERTZ WAKEMAN MITCHELL of Hudson Falls, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Assembly in Washington county, is accompanied on her campaign trips by her three small children, who are said to be the enrolled electors of her party to "Vote for mamma!" Mrs. MITCHELL's husband is a captain of the Navy; with naval enterprise she has canvassed more of the territory in her district than any of the three men opposing her; and she never makes a political speech without telling her auditors that we must beat the Germans. Mrs. MITCHELL's domestic suppers and national platform make her a strong candidate; we pity the unfortunate males who covet the job she is after.

A table compiled by the Bureau of Labor shows that the purchasing power of the dollar has shrunk to 69 cents in New York. But the optimist would say that the dollar in Berlin has become useless, since food and clothing cannot even be bought.

What a man, this Foch! He could almost run the "H" system.

Every Frenchman believes in final victory with a steadfastness which forces admiration.—General von STRAIN.

The Frenchman knows that he is right and is willing to prove it; the German knows he's wrong, has all ready to give up, and is fighting now because Kultur has told him that it is the only thing to do.

The Germans may announce that the abandonment of Ham is a dietetic retreat.

Carry your white classification card with you. If you have not yet received one from your local board, ask for one immediately. If you have not yet become the owner of such a card, you are not yet a citizen. You are not yet a citizen, and look young or old enough to have one. Hunt up your birth certificate and put it into your wallet. Thus you may avoid annoyance and aid the Government.

"Well done!" says PRUSSIAN to army.

"Well done!" says the American public to PRUSSIAN, who characteristically shares the praise with his men.

We are coming to the last of August, and of WILHELM.

Gold Stars.

The war news of the last two days has struck heavily among the staff of THE EVENING SUN. It was published Tuesday the announcement that Lieutenant QUINCY SHARPE MILLER was "missing in action," and yesterday the cable told us that Lieutenant CONRAD CHAWFORD had fallen in the performance of a duty which he and his comrades knew could have no other end. No word of ours could aid anything to the glory of these brave spirits, so lately our associates in the daily work of THE EVENING SUN. One is surely none, the other, we hope, may still live, a prisoner of the enemy or an unidentified captive. Then, young as they are in years, they have been a rich measure of life. We salute them with our love and respect and with a sorrow that is full of pride and thankfulness.

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF FRANCE.

What a Young American Officer Is Impelled to Think and Say of Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: First hand impressions and first hand vicissitudes and judgments of thoughtful men have their value, and when they bear upon the sympathies and antipathies that have been created by the fierce struggle for the protection of national liberties they have an added interest. The below quoted extracts from a letter that I have just received from a young Lieutenant of infantry, who has been in France for some months, present a picture that touches the heart. He says:

"It is wonderful how French sentiment has been captured by the Americans. They cannot get enough of us; they cannot do enough for us. All I can say about the French is that they are the most appreciative, the most sympathetic, the biggest hearted people, I have ever met.

"Mind you, I have been coming into intimate contact with the common people all over France. The change in their morale since the Franco-American counter attack is enormous. They begin to see the end now and that there will be an end, and so they are prepared to endure any amount until that end is attained.

"Their homes are marvelous. There is utter self-sacrifice, unceasing toil, frugality and sacrifice, worn to the bone, their eyes full of tears, but their lips smiling and their heads wry. I tell you it gets you somewhere between your ribs and your Adam's apple to see them.

"After our men have been billeted with the French peasants for a little while they don't have to be told what they are fighting for. Jeanne d'Arc had nothing on these women. She lives to die in every tiny farmhouse over here. If you ask me who has exerted the greatest single moral influence on the course of this war I should tell you without question the women of France."

CHARLES E. RUSHMORE.

ELIZABETHTOWN, AUGUST 28.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A display of foreign made electrical goods is now on view at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The devices on exhibition were obtained from firms in South America, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and eastern Siberia. Complete data regarding each article will be supplied to visitors.

Catalogues describing rings for incandescence on a sound basis, the British Government plans to advance funds for the benefit of manufacturers. The first installment, a sum of \$4,800,000, has been agreed upon. The industry will be supervised by the Board of Trade, which will have the right of interference if complaints are made about unsatisfactory prices.

Being in now manufactured in Japan in quantities large enough to supply local needs. The low prices of domestic made belting will discourage all foreign competition for this trade.

At the end of the year there will be much concrete construction work done in Argentina and American manufacturers will find there an excellent market for concrete tiles and machinery for making concrete tiles and blocks.

SUNDAY MOTORING.

Protests Against the Fuel Administration's Scheme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The man who works all week can go out only on Sundays. That is the day when he bundles up his wife and children for a pleasant picnic in the country or a reviving day at the seashore. This one day a week has been a boon to him and his family. But from now on if he motors on Sunday he'll be considered unfortunates.

The man who can take any day off and the one who can spend the whole week touring can ride all the week. New York, August 29. A. L.

The Conservation of Gas in the West.

Sm's Wicked Hours.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Why is it that Dr. Garfield picks out Sunday for no motoring? I am one of the regions of Ford owners who delight in taking out his family every Sunday for recreation and health; in fact, being a working man, it is the only day I can do so.

I wish to suggest to our Fuel Administration that he abolish all pleasure and taxi motoring every day of the week between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M. The same gas is used, and the health of many of our men and women would be vastly improved.

However, if it is necessary to put my Henry in the cellar until the Kaiser is out of commission I am with the crowd. FORD OWNER.

New York, August 29.

Why Not Save the Gas That Joy Riders Use?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The order to stop pleasure automobile driving on Sundays is unfair to the man who drives his own car and who can go out only on Sundays, owing to having to work six days a week. He is too tired to motor at night; besides, night rides are not for families. Without any data, I would like to suggest that the Government should stop the joy riding for about four or five nights a week. A week enough gasoline would be saved to enable the rescinding of the Sunday order. JAMES MATTERA.

New York, August 29.

The Effect of the Decision on the Soldiers in Camp.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A much better plan would be to put a strict ban on joy riding after 10 P. M. Not only would this save much gas, but it would also save the soldiers from the temptation of the night. Joy riding is a habit which is not only a waste of gas, but it is also a waste of time. The soldiers are already overworked and tired, and they need a good night's sleep. A ban on joy riding after 10 P. M. would be a very wise move.

It will be hardly necessary after this test to compare the type of occupants who "like darkness better than light" to the quiet business man or war worker who shines his little lamp. Then, joy riding stopped for about four or five nights a week, a week enough gasoline would be saved to enable the rescinding of the Sunday order. JAMES MATTERA.

New York, August 29.

Another feature which the conservationists have failed to consider in the week end and Sunday travel to the nearby camps where parents wish to bid good-bye to a son who is going forth to fight for liberty. Must the soldiers themselves be deprived of the countless opportunities that are offered them every Sunday for a visit by motor to friends or relatives? A certain philanthropic lady, and there are many like her, makes it a practice to invite from six to a dozen soldier boys whose homes are far away to be her guests over Sunday. She takes them to church and after an early dinner gives a number of cars to give these boys a pleasant little outing.

Compel chauffeurs to stop their engines when their cars are stopped; make the luxury lover to forego his daily ride to the office and back; ask madam to shop by subway or trolley or bus; put a limit on the Fifth avenue parade, but for humanity's sake let the useful citizen, the purchaser of Liberty bonds and war stamps, still enjoy his once a week inhalation of the refreshing and invigorating air of the hills and of the seashore. We have had with us all the week a hundred thousand salesmen who have given time and overtime in the effort to bring the sales of war stamps to a record. Should we now prohibit them from asking a few of them to rest with me in a Sunday afternoon spin? HENRY MACNAIR.

New York, August 29.

Use of Taxicabs Is Left to the Public's Conscience.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: There seems to be a great amount of confusion among the owners of taxicab companies in this city over the recent request from Washington that every effort be made to conserve the gasoline supply by discontinuing the use of automobiles for pleasure trips on Sunday until further notice.

While at first sight the burden of interpreting the request from Washington seems to be directly upon the taxicab owners, the general public is not without responsibility in the matter. Its conscience must dictate its policy. One of the taxicab officials correctly defined the request as it applies to the general public when he said: "Every one knows when a proposed trip is essential. The public can handle this situation for itself."

This plea of the matter assumes the utmost importance when it is considered that many owners have decided that they will operate their cabs for the convenience of those who consider their cabs essential. The attitude of the owners of one of the largest companies in the city, a company whose cars are popular because of the low tariff, is illustrative. This company will accept no calls for trips outside the city, but it will accept calls for trips between hotels and railroad stations, to and from churches and to and from physicians' offices.

Therefore it is up to the public to say

whether these calls are essential.

The man who could just as well use the subway, the elevated or the surface cars in making the trip—and his conscience tells him he ought to use these lines whenever he can—is not showing the true spirit of patriotism if he calls a taxicab to carry him. CONSERVATIVE.

New York, August 29.

Gasoline Cards for Motorists!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your editorial article of this morning "No Sunday Motoring" expresses my views of the order, or request, of the Fuel Administration.

This order does not strike me as just nor the best way to meet the conditions. It is, of course, necessary, and the doubling of it, why select one section of the country and exempt the other?

Why not take in the whole country and reduce the time necessary for this order to remain in effect?

Why should we be called upon to "bear the entire burden?"

The whole thing seems to me to be a "hit or miss plan," hitting those who only have Sunday holidays.

The fairest way would be to put motorists on the card system; there would be no guesswork about this plan.

There are so many pleasure cars in the United States; there is so much gas available for them; a simple sum in addition and multiplication, and an equitable distribution to all. A. E. C.

New York, August 28.

WATER POWER.

Facts About the Hydroelectric Possibilities of United States Streams.

From Fuel Facts, published by the Fuel Administration.

A general development of facilities for the generation of electric energy by water power and the substitution of such energy for that derived from steam wherever practicable is strongly urged by eminent engineers. It is axiomatic that the utilization of the water powers of the country conserves just as much fuel which would otherwise be consumed in producing the energy required.

One of the most striking illustrations of the saving in coal effected by the installation of hydroelectric plants is contained in a statement by coal men that the annual consumption of coal in St. Louis was reduced by that means between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons.

Western States have gone much further than those of the East in the development of their water powers. Large amounts of power can be developed in the West at a cost which compares more favorably with steam power than is the case in the East.

The superiority of electric over steam locomotives under certain conditions has been demonstrated in a number of cases, particularly on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and on the Norfolk and Western Railway. On the latter road, the "Elkhorn Grader" on the latter road, which is now electrified, two electric locomotives haul at the rate of four times as much freight as a steam locomotive. The latter three of the most powerful steam locomotives were unable to haul at a speed not greater than seven miles an hour.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the potential water power of the United States under conditions of minimum and maximum flow, exclusive of the increase which would be brought about by the construction of reservoirs. Those estimates have been tabulated with reference to geographical subdivisions of the country as follows:

Estimated Minimum Estimated Maximum
Group of States P. C. Horse Power
New England 3.03 111 1,000,000 2,38
Middle Atlantic 1,357,691 4,18 2,488,000 4,43
East. U. S. Central 2,200 2,23 1,506,000 3,42
South Atlantic 2,200 2,23 1,506,000 3,42
West. U. S. Central 1,597,000 3,39 1,944,000 3,44
West. U. S. South 35,000 1,25 42,000 1,12
Mountain 8,084,000 21,11 10,131,000 20,92
Pacific 11,594,000 41,17 20,778,000 41,81
United States 37,943,000 100.00 55,000,000 100.00

Only about one-sixth of the estimated minimum potential water power available in the United States is now being utilized. Of the remaining five-sixths a certain amount can be economically developed at this time provided various obstacles can be overcome, namely, local difficulties, scarcity of the necessary capital, materials and labor due to war conditions; and provided a favorable market within reasonable transmission distance can be secured.

A nationwide survey of developed and undeveloped water power of the country is being carried on by the Fuel Administration in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey.

QUESTIONS FOR LEWIS.

A Woman Chairman Wants to Know a Number of Things.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: May I be permitted space in the columns of your paper to ask Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis seven brief questions? Should he resign? Shall he be better able to advise the prospective voters in our several Assembly districts.

1. Do you, Mr. Lewis, consider unity and cohesion in the Republican party this autumn of importance or of no importance?

2. If Governor Whitman is renominated in a long term, Mr. Lewis, will you openly or secretly work to be against the success of the Republican ticket, with the possibility of putting the government of the State of New York in the hands of Tammany and Democratic inefficiency?

3. And, Mr. Lewis, in your mood so rebellious that you will knife the Republican nominees?

4. What, Mr. Lewis, do you mean when you state that you will wage a campaign based upon booze? You have been reported as saying that your "acquaintance with booze is very limited."

5. Do you admit, Mr. Lewis, the truth of the old adage that a man is known by the company he keeps?

6. Can you, Mr. Lewis, do anything but acknowledge that your guide, philosopher and friend is at present the Adorable Barnes of Albany?

7. Come, Mr. Lewis, be frank. Who in reality is back of the hostile activities of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bennet and yourself? Is it the Hon. Roy Selator from New York State? The women voters of St. Hubert Den? J. C. Democrat of Alabama, and Claude Kitchin, Democrat of North Carolina, and may I ask if they are to be elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress? G. P. B.

New York, August 29.

SUGGESTED "READJUSTMENT OF THE GOLD STANDARD."

The Ancient Fallacy of Cheap Money Makes Its Appearance in a New Form.

The ugly face of cheap money has reappeared behind a new mask. Instead of free silver, bimetalism, "rag baby" (paper fiat currency) it is now "readjustment of the gold standard."

We do need a readjustment along the lines of Professor Irving Fisher's unshrinkable dollar, but that is not the intention. It is not that more gold is to be put into the coin stamped five or ten or twenty dollars so as to increase its purchasing power, but under the plea of stimulating gold production to pay more for the metal. And "paying more" means that instead of stamping 25.8 grains of gold one dollar, to make it, say, twenty grains.

A dollar is nothing but 25.8 grains of the metal gold. The dollar stamp means nothing except that